

**Tree Inventory, Assessment,
and
Protection Report**

**1101 Branham Lane
San Jose, CA 95018**

Prepared for:

Tri Star Foods

August 25, 2021

Prepared By:



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Summary

The inventory contains seven trees comprised of four different species including four Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*), one Raywood ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* 'Raywood'), one Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), and one London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*). The Raywood ash is a "Street Tree" while the remaining trees are all "Ordinance Size" and over twelve inches in diameter. Two trees are in poor condition, two fair, and three in good shape. Raywood ash #1 and Shamel ash #3 have poor suitability for preservation due to their condition while the remaining trees have fair suitability for retention. Shamel ash #3 and Chinese pistache #7 will be highly impacted and caused to be removed while Raywood ash #1 ("Street Tree") should be considered for removal and replacement at this time. The trees could meet the findings for removal as stated in 13.32.100 - Permit findings. Subsections 2 and 3 due to proximity to improvements and their condition. Because the areas around the trees are surrounded by existing asphalt or concrete tree protection fence is not necessary. The trunks should be protected with either straw wattle or braced with timbers as indicated in the images in Appendix D.

Introduction

Background

Mark Hirth asked me to assess the site, trees, proposed footprint plan, and to provide a report with my findings and recommendations to help satisfy the City of San Jose planning requirements. The plans inculcate a new drive through access for the Carl's Jr. and Green Burrito restaurant at the corner of Branham Lane and Almaden Expressway.

Assignment

1. Provide an arborist's report including an assessment of the trees within the project area that could be affected. The assessment is to include the species, size (trunk diameter), condition (health, structure, form), and suitability for preservation ratings.
2. Provide tree protection guidelines, specifications, and expected impact ratings for those affected by the project.



Limits of Assignment

1. No tree risk assessments were performed. The information in this report is limited to the condition of the trees during my inspection on August 24, 2021.
2. The plans reviewed for this assignment were as follows in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Plans Reviewed Checklist

Plan	Date	Sheet	Reviewed	Source	Notes
Existing Site Topographic Map or A.L.T.A with tree locations	June 6, 2021	C0.0	Yes	Perkins, Williams & Cotterill	
Proposed Site Plan			No		
Demolition Plan			No		
Construction Staging			No		
Grading and Drainage			No		
Utility Plan and Hook-up locations			No		
Exterior Elevations			No		
Landscape Plan	June 4, 2021	LP-1	Yes	Jeorge Gutierrez	
Irrigation Plan			No		
T-1 Tree Protection Plan			No		

Purpose and Use of the Report

The report is intended to identify all the trees within the plan area that could be affected by a project. The report is to be used by the property owners, owner's agents, and the City of San Jose as a reference for existing tree conditions to help satisfy planning requirements.



Observations

Chapter 13.32.020 defines an “Ordinance tree” size tree as follows: *“Tree” means any live or dead woody perennial plant characterized by having a main stem or trunk which measures thirty-eight (38) inches or more in circumference at a height of fifty-four (54) inches above natural grade slope. For purposes of this Chapter, a multi-trunk tree shall be considered a single tree and measurement of that tree shall include the sum of the circumference of the trunks of that tree at a height of fifty-four inches above natural grade slope. “Tree” shall include the plural of that term.”* A “Street tree” is defined as follows: *“Street tree” shall mean any tree that is planted on a street.”*

The inventory contains seven trees comprised of four different species. There are four Shamel ash, one Raywood ash, one Chinese pistache, and one London plane (Table 2). The Raywood ash is a “Street Tree” while the remaining trees are all “Ordinance size”.

Table 2: Tree Inventory

Tree Species	I.D. #	Trunk Diameter/ Circumference (in.)	~ Height (ft.)	~ Canopy Diameter (ft.)	Status
Raywood ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ‘Raywood’)	1	20.5/64.37	25	20	Street Tree
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	2	22.5/70.65	45	30	Ordinance Size
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	3	17/53.38	45	30	Ordinance Size
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	4	20/62.8	50	35	Ordinance Size
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	5	34.5/108.33	65	55	Ordinance Size
London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	6	14/43.96	45	35	Ordinance Size
Chinese pistache (<i>Piistacia chinensis</i>)	7	17.5/54.95	35	35	Ordinance Size



Discussion

Condition Rating

A tree's condition is a determination of its overall health, structure, and form. The assessment considered both the health and structure for a combined condition rating.

- 100% - Exceptional = Good health and structure with significant size, location or quality.
- 61-80% - Good = Normal vigor, well-developed structure, function and aesthetics not compromised with good longevity for the site.
- 41-60 % - Fair = Reduced vigor, damage, dieback, or pest problems, at least one significant structural problem or multiple moderate defects requiring treatment. Major asymmetry or deviation from the species normal habit, function and aesthetics compromised.
- 21-40% - Poor = Unhealthy and declining appearance with poor vigor, abnormal foliar color, size or density with potential irreversible decline. One serious structural defect or multiple significant defects that cannot be corrected and failure may occur at any time. Significant asymmetry and compromised aesthetics and intended use.
- 6-20% - Very Poor = Poor vigor and dying with little foliage in irreversible decline. Severe defects with the likelihood of failure being probable or imminent. Aesthetically poor with little or no function in the landscape.
- 0-5% - Dead/Unstable = Dead or imminently ready to fail.

Raywood ash #1 and Shamel ash #3 are in poor condition, two Shamel ash are in fair shape while the remaining three trees are in good condition including the London plane #6 and Chinese pistache #7.

Table 3: Condition Assessment

Tree Species	I.D. #	Trunk Diameter/ Circumference (in.)	Health	Structure	Form	Overall Condition
Raywood ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywood')	1	20.5/64.37	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	2	22.5/70.65	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	3	17/53.38	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	4	20/62.8	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	5	34.5/108.33	Good	Fair	Good	Good
London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	6	14/43.96	Good	Good	Good	Good
Chinese pistache (<i>Platanus chinensis</i>)	7	17.5/54.95	Good	Fair	Good	Good



Suitability for Preservation

A tree's suitability for preservation is determined based on Functional and External Limitations¹ (ISA, 2019).

- Good = Trees with good health, structural stability and longevity.
- Fair = Trees with fair health and/or structural defects that may be mitigated through treatment. These trees require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life spans than those in the good category.
- Poor = Trees in poor health with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated and will continue to decline regardless of treatment. The species or individual may possess characteristics that are incompatible or undesirable in landscape settings or unsuited for the intended use of the site.

Two trees have poor suitability for preservation which are Raywood ash #1 and Shamel ash #3 due to their condition. The remaining trees have fair suitability for retention.

Table 4: Suitability Assessment

Tree Species	I.D. #	Trunk Diameter/ Circumference (in.)	Reason	Suitability
Raywood ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywood')	1	20.5/64.37	Poor Condition, unsuitable species under high voltage lines	Poor
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	2	22.5/70.65	Damaging hardscape	Fair
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	3	17/53.38	Lean, cut roots	Poor
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	4	20/62.8	Damaging hardscape	Fair
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	5	34.5/108.33	Damaging hardscape	Fair
London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	6	14/43.96	Near utilities	Fair
Chinese pistache (<i>Piistacia chinensis</i>)	7	17.5/54.95	Damaging hardscape	Fair

¹ Functional Limitations are based on factors associated with the tree's interaction to its planting site affecting plant condition, limiting plant development, or reducing the utility in the future and include genetics, placement, and site conditions for the individual tree (ISA, 2019). External Limitations are outside the property, out of control of the owner and also affect plant condition, limit plant development, or reduce the utility in the future (i.e power lines, municipal restrictions, drought adaptations, or species susceptibility to pests) (ISA, 2019).



Expected Impact Level

Impact level defines how a tree may be affected by construction activity and is described as low, moderate, or high. The following scale defines the impact rating:

- Low = The construction activity will have little influence on the tree.
- Moderate = The construction may cause future health or structural problems, and steps must be taken to protect the tree to reduce future problems.
- High = Tree structure and health will be compromised and removal is recommended, or other actions must be taken for the tree to remain. The tree is located in the building envelope.

There are two trees that will be highly impacted and caused to be removed. These include Shamel ash #3 in the parking lot, and Chinese pistache #7 against the building. Raywood ash #1 is in poor shape with poor suitability for preservation, the remaining two trees have fair suitability and Chinese pistache #7 is destroying the existing walkway on all sides (Appendix C). Raywood ash “Street Tree” #1 should be considered for removal and replacement.

Table 5: Expected Impact Assessment

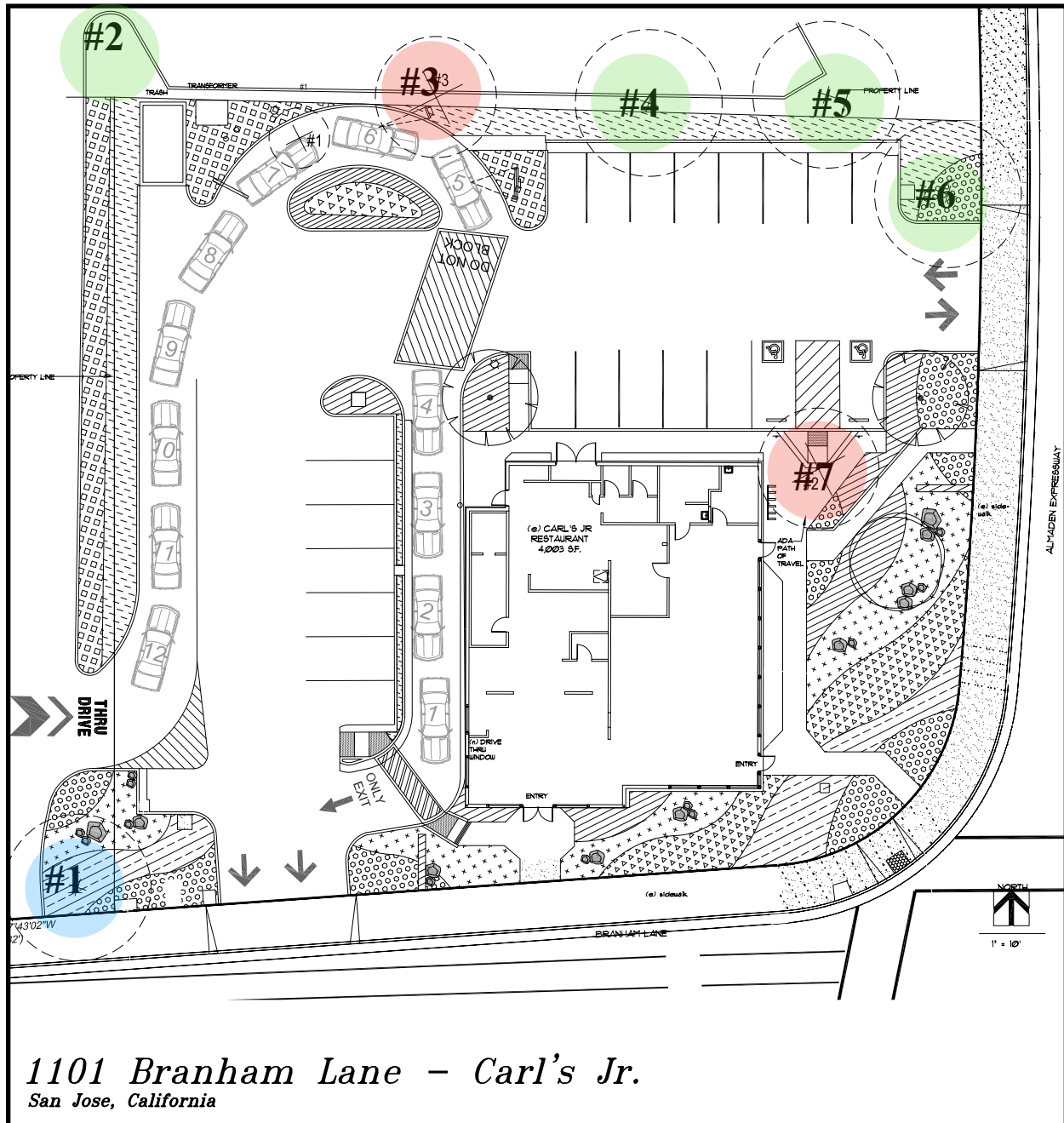
Tree Species	I.D. #	Trunk Diameter/ Circumference (in.)	Reason	Expected Impact
Raywood ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ‘Raywood’)	1	20.5/64.37	Landscape	Moderate-high
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	2	22.5/70.65	Not affected	Low
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	3	17/53.38	Access route	High/ Remove
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	4	20/62.8	Not affected	Low
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	5	34.5/108.33	Not affected	Low
London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	6	14/43.96	Not affected	Low
Chinese pistache (<i>Pinistacia chinensis</i>)	7	17.5/54.95	Renovated access to building	High/ Remove

Justification of Removals

All three trees could meet the findings for removal as stated in 13.32.100 - Permit findings. Subsections 2 and 3 (Appendix D) due to proximity to improvements and the condition of the trees.



The landscape plan below, Sheet LP-1 provided by Jeorge Gutierrez date June 4, 2021. Trees #3 and #7 are to be removed, #1 should be considered for removal, and #2, #4, #5, and #6 will not be affected.



LANDSCAPE PLAN WITH TREE DISPOSITION IN RED (REMOVAL), GREEN (RETAIN), BLUE (CONSIDER REMOVAL).



Tree Protection

Tree protection focuses on avoiding damage to the roots, trunk, or scaffold branches (Appendix D). The most current accepted method for determining the TPZ is to use a formula based on species tolerance, tree age/vigor, and trunk diameter (Matheny, N. and Clark, J. 1998) (Fite, K, and Smiley, E. T., 2016). Preventing mechanical damage to the trunk from equipment or hand tools can be accomplished by wrapping the main stem with straw wattle or using vertical timbers (Appendix D).

Because the areas around the trees are surrounded by existing asphalt or concrete tree protection fence is not necessary. The trunks should be protected with either straw wattle or braced with timbers (Appendix D).

Conclusion

The inventory contains seven trees comprised of four different species including four Shamel ash, one Raywood ash, one Chinese pistache, and one London plane. The Raywood ash is a “Street Tree” while the remaining trees are all “Ordinance Size” over twelve inches in diameter. Raywood ash #1 and Shamel ash #3 are in poor condition, two Shamel ash are in fair shape while the remaining three trees are in good condition including the London plane #6 and Chinese pistache #7. Raywood ash #1 and Shamel ash #3 have poor suitability for preservation due to their condition while the remaining trees have fair suitability for retention. There are two trees that will be highly impacted and caused to be removed which are Shamel ash #3 and Chinese pistache #7. Raywood ash “Street Tree” #1 should be considered for removal and replacement. The trees could meet the findings for removal as stated in 13.32.100 - Permit findings. Subsections 2 and 3 due to proximity to improvements and their condition. Because the areas around the trees are surrounded by existing asphalt or concrete tree protection fence is not necessary. The trunks should be protected with either straw wattle or braced with timbers as indicated in the images in Appendix D.



Recommendations

1. Place tree numbers and protection guidelines on the plans including the grading, drainage, and utility plans. Create a separate plan sheet that includes all protection measures labeled “T-1 Tree Protection Plan.”
2. Wrap the trunks of the trees to be retained with straw wattle or brach with timbers as indicated in Appendix D “Plan sheet detail for trunk protection”.
3. All tree maintenance and care shall be performed by a qualified arborist with a C-61/D-49 California Contractors License. Tree maintenance and care shall be specified in writing according to American National Standard for Tree Care Operations: *Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Management: Standard Practices* parts 1 through 10 and adhere to ANSI Z133.1 safety standards and local regulations. All maintenance is to be performed according to ISA Best Management Practices.
4. Provide a copy of this report to all contractors and project managers, including the architect, civil engineer, and landscape designer or architect. It is the responsibility of the owner to ensure all parties are familiar with this document.
5. Arrange a pre-construction meeting with the project arborist or landscape architect to verify tree protection is in place, with the correct materials, and at the proper distances.



Bibliography

- American National Standard for Tree Care Operations: Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Management : Standard Practices (Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction)(Part 5). Londonderry, NH: Secretariat, Tree Care Industry Association, 2019. Print.
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- Matheny, Nelda P., Clark, James R. *Trees and development: A technical guide to preservation of trees during land development*. Bedminster, PA: International Society of Arboriculture 1998.
- Smiley, E, Matheny, N, Lilly, S, ISA. *Best Management Practices: Tree Risk Assessment*: International Society of Arboriculture, 2017. Print



Glossary of Terms

Defect: An imperfection, weakness, or lack of something necessary. In trees defects are injuries, growth patterns, decay, or other conditions that reduce the tree's structural strength.

Diameter at breast height (DBH): Measures at 1.4 meters (4.5 feet) above ground in the United States, Australia (arboriculture), New Zealand, and when using the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 9th edition; at 1.3 meters (4.3 feet) above ground in Australia (forestry), Canada, the European Union, and in UK forestry; and at 1.5 meters (5 feet) above ground in UK arboriculture.

Drip Line: Imaginary line defined by the branch spread or a single plant or group of plants.

Mechanical damage: Physical damage caused by outside forces such as cutting, chopping or any mechanized device that may strike the tree trunk, roots or branches.

Scaffold branches: Permanent or structural branches that form the scaffold architecture or structure of a tree.

Straw wattle: also known as straw worms, bio-logs, straw noodles, or straw tubes are man made cylinders of compressed, weed free straw (wheat or rice), 8 to 12 inches in diameter and 20 to 25 feet long. They are encased in jute, nylon, or other photo degradable materials, and have an average weight of 35 pounds.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): Defined area within which certain activities are prohibited or restricted to prevent or minimize potential injury to designated trees, especially during construction or development.

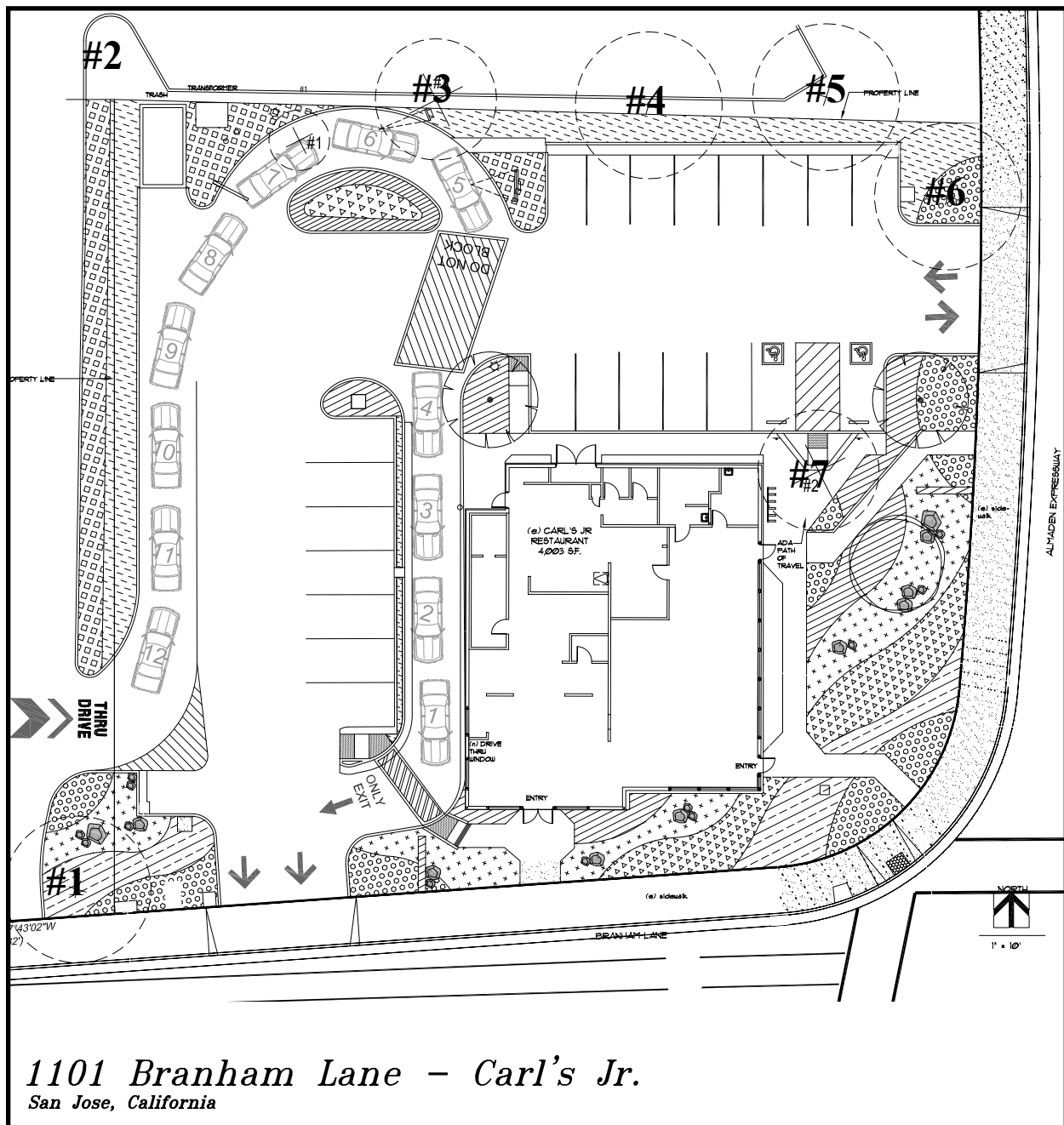
Tree Risk Assessment: Process of evaluating what unexpected things could happen, how likely it is, and what the likely outcomes are. In tree management, the systematic process to determine the level of risk posed by a tree, tree part, or group of trees.

Trunk: Stem of a tree.

Volunteer: A tree, not planted by human hands, that begins to grow on residential or commercial property. Unlike trees that are brought in and installed on property, volunteer trees usually spring up on their own from seeds placed onto the ground by natural causes or accidental transport by people. Normally, volunteer trees are considered weeds and removed, but many desirable and attractive specimens have gone on to become permanent residents on many public and private grounds.



Appendix A: Tree Locations and Proposed Plan



Appendix B: Tree Inventory and Assessment Tables

Table 3: Condition Assessment-1

Tree Species	I.D. #	Trunk Diameter/ Circumference (in.)	Overall Condition	Suitability	Impact	Disposition
Raywood ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywood')	1	20.5/64.37	Poor	Poor	Moderate-high	Retain?
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	2	22.5/70.65	Fair	Fair	Low	Retain
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	3	17/53.38	Good	Fair	High/ Remove	Remove
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	4	20/62.8	Fair	Fair	Low	Retain
Shamel ash (<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>)	5	34.5/108.33	Good	Fair	Low	Retain
London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	6	14/43.96	Good	Fair	Low	Retain
Chinese pistache (<i>Piistacia chinensis</i>)	7	17.5/54.95	Good	Fair	High/ Remove	Remove



Appendix C: Photographs

C1: Chinese pistache #7



C2: Ash #2, #3, and #4

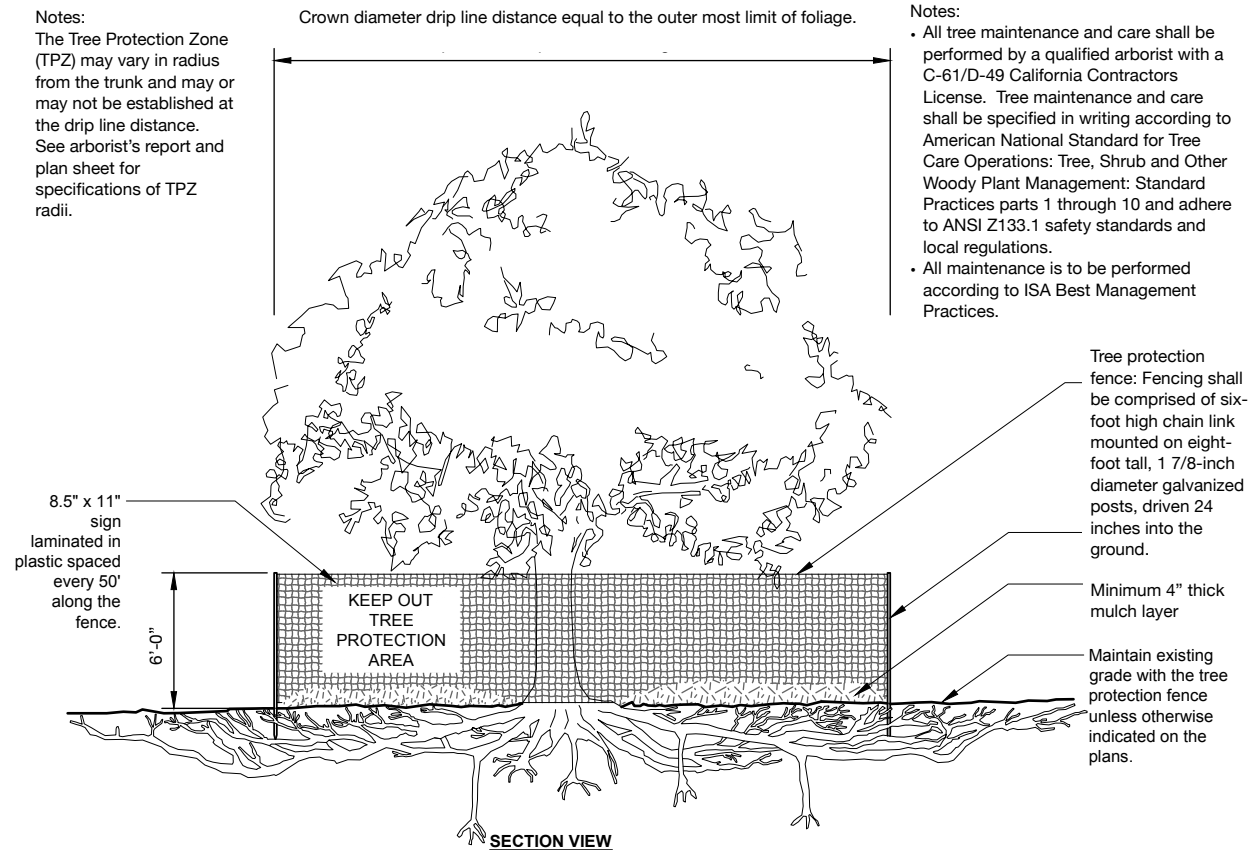


C3: Shamel ash #5 and London plane #6



Appendix D: Tree protection guidelines

Plan Sheet Detail S-X (Type I)



TREE PROTECTION

URBAN TREE FOUNDATION © 2014
OPEN SOURCE FREE TO USE
Modified by Monarch Consulting
Arborists LLC, 2019



Plan sheet detail for trunk protection

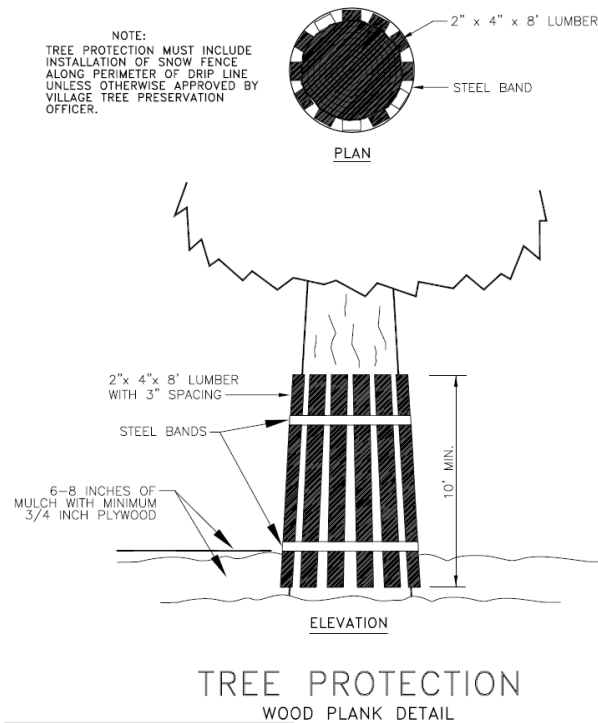
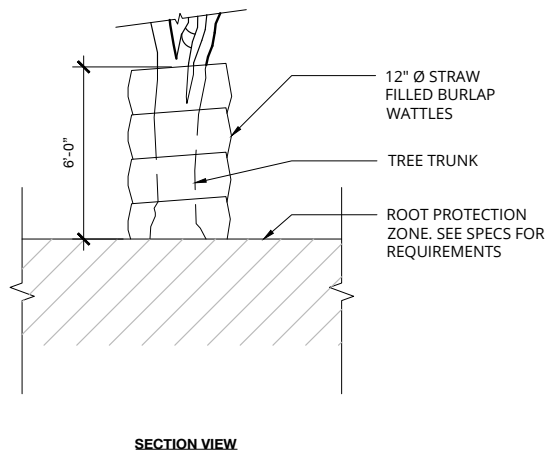


IMAGE 2: BRACING WITH TIMBERS



S-Y TRUNK PROTECTION WITH WATTLE

IMAGE 3: WRAPPING WITH STRAW WATTLE



13.32.130 - Safeguarding trees during construction.

For the purpose of safeguarding trees during construction, all of the following conditions shall apply to all such trees except for trees for which a tree removal permit has been issued or which are required to be removed pursuant to Chapter 13.28:

- A. Prior to the issuance of any approval or permit for the construction of any improvement on the building site, all trees on the site shall be inventoried by the owner or contractor as to size, species and location on the lot and the inventory shall be submitted on a topographical map to the director; and
- B. Damage to any tree during construction shall be immediately reported by a person causing the damage, the responsible contractor, or the owner to the director, and the contractor and/or owner shall treat the tree for damage in the manner specified by the city arborist; and
- C. No construction equipment, vehicles or materials shall be stored, parked or standing within the tree dripline; and”
- D. Drains shall be installed according to city specifications so as to avoid harm to trees due to excess watering; and
- E. Wires, signs and other similar items shall not be attached to trees; and
- F. Cutting and filling around the base of trees shall be done only after consultation with the city arborist and then only to the extent authorized by the city arborist; and
- G. No paint thinner, paint, plaster or other liquid or solid excess or waste construction materials or wastewater shall be dumped on the ground or into any grate between the dripline and the base of the tree or uphill from any tree where certain substances might reach the roots through a leaching process; and
- H. Fencing shall be installed outside the canopy of the tree to the dripline unless otherwise directed by the certified arborist to prevent injury to trees making them susceptible to disease causing organisms; and
- I. Wherever cuts or soil disturbances are made in the ground near the roots of trees, appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent exposed soil from drying out and causing damage to tree roots as prescribed in a certified arborist report.

(Ords. 21362, 26595.)

Pre-Construction Meeting with the Project Arborist

Prior to beginning work, all contractors involved with the project should attend a pre construction meeting with the project arborist to review the tree protection guidelines. Access routes, storage areas, and work procedures will be discussed. Tree protection locations should be marked before any fencing contractor arrives.



Tree Protection Zones and Fence Specifications

Tree protection fence should be established prior to the arrival of construction equipment or materials on site. Fence should be comprised of six-foot high chain link fence mounted on eight-foot tall, 1 7/8-inch diameter galvanized posts, driven 24 inches into the ground and spaced no more than 10 feet apart. Once established, the fence must remain undisturbed and be maintained throughout the construction process until final inspection.

The fence should be maintained throughout the site during the construction period and should be inspected periodically for damage and proper functions.

Fence should be repaired, as necessary, to provide a physical barrier from construction activities.

A final inspection by the city arborist at the end of the project will be required prior to removing any tree protection fence and replacement tree shall be planted at this time.

Monitoring

Any trenching, construction or demolition that is expected to damage or encounter tree roots should be monitored by the project arborist or a qualified ISA Certified Arborist and should be documented.

The site should be evaluated by the project arborist or a qualified ISA Certified Arborist after construction is complete, and any necessary remedial work that needs to be performed should be noted.

Restrictions Within the Tree Protection Zone

No storage of construction materials, debris, or excess soil will be allowed within the Tree Protection Zone. Spoils from the trenching shall not be placed within the tree protection zone either temporarily or permanently. Construction personnel and equipment shall be routed outside the tree protection zone of 39 feet from the trunk.

Root Pruning

Root pruning shall be supervised by the project arborist. When roots over two inches in diameter are encountered they should be pruned by hand with loppers, handsaw, reciprocating saw, or chain saw rather than left crushed or torn. Roots should be cut beyond sinker roots or outside root branch junctions and be supervised by the project arborist. When completed, exposed roots should be kept moist with burlap or backfilled within one hour.



Boring or Tunneling

Boring machines should be set up outside the drip line or established Tree Protection Zone. Boring may also be performed by digging a trench on both sides of the tree until roots one inch in diameter are encountered and then hand dug or excavated with an Air Spade® or similar air or water excavation tool. Bore holes should be adjacent to the trunk and never go directly under the main stem to avoid oblique (heart) roots. Bore holes should be a minimum of three feet deep.

Timing

If the construction is to occur during the summer months supplemental watering and bark beetle treatments should be applied to help ensure survival during and after construction.

Tree Pruning and Removal Operations

All tree pruning or removals should be performed by a qualified arborist with a C-61/D-49 California Contractors License. Tree pruning should be specified according to ANSI A-300A pruning standards and adhere to ANSI Z133.1 safety standards. Trees that need to be removed or pruned should be identified in the pre-construction walk through.

Tree Protection Signs

All sections of fencing should be clearly marked with signs stating that all areas within the fencing are Tree Protection Zones and that disturbance is prohibited. Text on the signs should be in both English and Spanish (Appendix E).

Signage stating, “Warning-This fencing shall not be removed without permission from the City of San Jose Planning Office (408) 535-3555”. Shall be placed on all tree protection fencing and remain until final occupancy.



13.32.100 - Permit findings.

- A. Neither the director nor the planning commission on appeal shall issue a permit for the removal of any tree, other than an unsuitable tree, on any private parcel of land in the city unless the director or the commission on appeal makes at least one of the following findings:
1. That the tree affected is of a size, type and condition, and is in such a location in such surroundings, that its removal would not significantly frustrate the purposes of this chapter as set forth in Section 13.32.010
 2. That the location of the tree with respect to a proposed improvement unreasonably restricts the economic development of the parcel in question; or
 3. That the condition of the tree with respect to disease, danger of falling, proximity to an existing or proposed structure, and/or interference with utility services, is such that preservation of the public health or safety requires its removal; or.

In connection with an application to remove a dead tree, the director or the planning commission on appeal shall consider whether the subject tree was in any way injured, removed or caused to be injured or removed by the applicant, in addition to the findings required to be set forth pursuant to the provisions herein above. C.

The planning director shall not issue a permit for the removal of an unsuitable tree on any private parcel of land in the city unless the director finds that the tree is an unsuitable tree as defined in Section 13.32.020.(Prior code § 8935; Ords. 21363, 26595, 29195.)



Appendix E: Tree Protection Signs

E1: English

Warning
Tree Protection Zone

This Fence Shall Not Be Removed Without Permission
From The City of San Jose Planning Office

(408) 535-3555



E2: Spanish

Cuidado Zona De Arbol Pretejido

**Este cercado no será eliminado sin permiso de la
City of San Jose Planning Office**

(408) 535-3555



Qualifications, Assumptions, and Limiting Conditions

Any legal description provided to the consultant is assumed to be correct. Any titles or ownership of properties are assumed to be good and marketable. All property is appraised or evaluated as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.

All property is presumed to be in conformance with applicable codes, ordinances, statutes, or other regulations.

Care has been taken to obtain information from reliable sources. However, the consultant cannot be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

The consultant shall not be required to give testimony or attend meetings, hearings, conferences, mediations, arbitration, or trials by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services.

This report and any appraisal value expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant, and the consultant's fee is not contingent upon the reporting of a specified appraisal value, a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event.

Sketches, drawings, and photographs in this report are intended for use as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale, and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of information generated by architects, engineers, or other consultants on any sketches, drawings, or photographs is only for coordination and ease of reference. Inclusion of said information with any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation as to the sufficiency or accuracy of said information.

Unless otherwise expressed: a) this report covers only examined items and their condition at the time of inspection; and b) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that structural problems or deficiencies of plants or property may not arise in the future.



Certification of Performance

I Richard Gessner, Certify:

That I have personally inspected the tree(s) and/or the property referred to in this report, and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation and/or appraisal is stated in the attached report and Terms of Assignment;

That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report, and I have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;

That the analysis, opinions and conclusions stated herein are my own;

That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted Arboricultural practices;

That no one provided significant professional assistance to the consultant, except as indicated within the report.

That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party, nor upon the results of the assessment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any other subsequent events;

I further certify that I am a Registered Consulting Arborist® with the American Society of Consulting Arborists, and that I acknowledge, accept and adhere to the ASCA Standards of Professional Practice. I am an International Society of Arboriculture Board Certified Master Arborist®. I have been involved with the practice of Arboriculture and the care and study of trees since 1998.

Richard J. Gessner



ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist® #496
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